T3-2024-2025-G9-General -Revision

مراجعة الصف التاسع العام لغة انجليزية حسب الهيكل

المواضيع المتوقعة

Core Lexis

Natural disasters	Travel	Free time
aid	event	celebration
basic	relaxed	dive
climate	tour (n)	festival
disaster	tourism	hunt
fuel	uncomfortable	local
serious	view	suncream
support	fantastic	

Natural Disasters الكوارث الطبيعية

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
aid	Help given to people in need, especially in emergencies	مساعدة	Emergency aid was sent after the earthquake.
climate	The general weather conditions in a region	المناخ	The climate in this area is very dry.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
disaster	A sudden event causing great damage	كارثة	The flood was a major disaster.
fuel	Material used to produce energy	وقود	We ran out of fuel on the way to the city.
serious	Severe or dangerous	خطير / جاد	It’s a serious problem that needs action.
support	Help or encouragement given to someone	دعم	They received support from other countries.

Kamal Al-Taiq

Travelالسفر

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
event	A planned public or social occasion	حدث	The travel agency organized a big event.
tour (n)	A journey to visit places for pleasure	جولة	We went on a city tour last weekend.
tourism	The business of traveling for pleasure	السياحة	Tourism is important for the country’s economy.
uncomfortable	Not feeling easy, happy, or relaxed	غير مريح	The long bus ride was very uncomfortable.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
local	Related to a particular place or area	محلي	We bought food from a local market.
view	What you can see from a particular place	منظر / إطلالة	The hotel room has a beautiful view of the mountains.

Free Time وقت الفراغ

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
celebration	A special event for joy or success	احتفال	We had a celebration for her graduation.
relaxed	Feeling calm and not worried	مسترخي	I feel relaxed on the weekend.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
dive	To swim underwater using breathing equipment	غوص	We went for a dive in the coral reef.
hunt	To chase and kill animals for food or sport	يصطاد	They went to the forest to hunt deer.
basic	Simple and without anything extra	أساسي	We stayed in a basic room with no TV or Wi-Fi.
fantastic	Very good or impressive	رائع	The concert last night was fantastic!
suncream	Cream used to protect the skin from the sun	واقي شمس	Don't forget to put on suncream before going to the beach.

1. After the hurricane, international organizations sent medical and food _____ to the region.

a) suncream

b) aid

c) view

d) fuel

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2. Many tourists enjoy going on a boat _____ to see the islands.

a) disaster

b) celebration

c) support

d) tour

3. The weather in the desert is very dry because of the hot and arid _____.

a) event

b) climate

c) tourism

d) local

4. We had a big _____ for my brother's birthday last weekend.

a) celebration

b) disaster

c) aid

d) hunt

5. If you don't wear _____, you might get sunburn at the beach.

a) support

b) view

c) suncream

d) fuel

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6. They couldn't drive any farther because the car ran out of _____.

a) tour
b) fantastic
c) fuel
d) climate

7. I felt very _____ while sitting by the sea and reading a book.

a) serious
b) relaxed
c) basic
d) uncomfortable

8. We had a room with a fantastic _____ of the sea and the mountains.

a) view
b) aid
c) hunt
d) disaster

9. The _____ destroyed hundreds of homes in the village.

a) tour
b) disaster
c) event
d) dive

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10. I went on my first _____ in the Red Sea last summer—it was amazing!

a) dive

b) climate

c) support

d) event

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Model Answers

1. b) aid
2. d) tour
3. b) climate
4. a) celebration
5. c) suncream
6. c) fuel
7. b) relaxed
8. a) view
9. b) disaster
10. a) dive

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Coverage

Topic(s): Natural disasters, travel, free time.			
ECFE Grammar	**Prerequisite**	**GSE Grammar**	**Functional Language**
Future time: going to	affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms (30)	'going to' with reference to predicted future events and situations (44) 'was/were going to' to refer to past intentions (48)	Expressing opinion Describing past experiences and events Expressing regret
Present time: present perfect	present continuous to refer to events at the time of speaking (30)	present perfect with 'been (to)' and 'gone (to)', referring to places (47)	
Passive: present perfect	present simple passive (48)	present perfect passive with 'just/already' (52)	
Future time: present continuous	present continuous to refer to events at the time of speaking (30)	present continuous with future reference (42)	
Modals: present modals	'can' to refer to ability in the present (29)	'needn't' and 'don't/doesn't have to' to express absence of obligation in the present and future (43) 'mustn't' to express prohibition in the present and near future. (46)	

GRAMMAR

1. I think it's going to rain. Look at those dark _____.

a) rained
b) raining
c) clouds
d) clouded

2. We _____ visit our grandmother last weekend, but we stayed home because I got sick.

a) was going
b) are going
c) were going to
d) go

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3. She _____ to the museum twice this year.
a) has been
b) is going
c) was
d) is being

4. My flight _____ at 6 a.m. tomorrow, so I need to wake up early.
a) leaves
b) is leaving
c) left
d) will leave

5. All the invitations _____ already.
a) have been sent
b) were sent
c) are sent
d) send

6. You _____ bring your passport to the hotel. It's not required.
a) must
b) can
c) needn't
d) mustn't

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7. I _____ visit London twice, but I've never seen Big Ben.

a) am

b) have been to

c) gone to

d) have gone

8. You _____ touch that wire! It's dangerous.

a) mustn't

b) don't have to

c) need

d) shouldn't have

9. The documents _____ by the manager every Friday.

a) sends

b) sent

c) are sent

d) have sent

10. My brother _____ soccer with his friends at the moment.

a) plays

b) played

c) is playing

d) has played

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Model Answers

1. c) clouds
2. c) were going to
3. a) has been
4. b) is leaving
5. a) have been sent
6. c) needn’t
7. b) have been to
8. a) mustn’t
9. c) are sent
10. c) is playing

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نموذج اختبارEXAM

Part 1: Writing Task – Opinion (5 marks)

Instruction: Write two or more sentences to give your opinion on the question.

Question: What was the best free-time activity you enjoyed when you were younger? Why?

The best free-time activity I enjoyed when I was younger riding a bike because it was amazing.

Part 2: Writing Task – Plan (5 marks)

Instruction: Make a plan for a short essay on this topic. Include your main ideas and supporting details.

Question: Describe a free-time activity that helps the environment and why young people should try it.

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Part 3: Writing Task – Extended Response (25 marks)

Instruction: Write an essay (about 150 words). Use complete sentences and organise your ideas clearly.

Many people believe that traditional hobbies are disappearing as technology changes how we spend our free time.

Write about:

- *What people used to do in their free time in the past*
- *How modern free-time activities are different*
- *Whether we should try to protect traditional hobbies and why*

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Part 4: Inference and Justification (5 marks)

Read the text below and answer the two questions in full sentences.

When I was a child, weekends were always the same. My family would wake up early on Saturday and walk to the farmer's market. My grandmother, who always brought her canvas shopping bags, taught me how to choose fresh vegetables. We never used plastic, which was something she believed was harming the planet. After shopping, we would go to the park where my grandfather planted trees every year with the local community. He used to say that trees were a gift for future generations.

Now that I'm older, I understand the value of those traditions. I still go to the market, and I never forget my reusable bags. But the park has changed. Many of the trees were cut down to build a parking lot. My grandfather would have been disappointed. The community tried to stop the development, but their voices weren't strong enough.

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Still, I try to do my part. Last year, I joined a group that plants trees around the city. We have planted over 500 so far. It doesn't feel the same as when I was a child, but I hope that one day, a young boy or girl will remember planting trees with their family the same way I do.

Questions:

1. Why was the author's grandfather disappointed with the changes in the park?

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2. How does the author try to continue their family's environmental tradition? Give reasons from the text.

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Reading Section

Part 5: MAZE

Read the text and choose the correct word or phrase (a, b or c) to complete each sentence. Text

Last Sunday, I went to the recycling centre. I usually go there because I ___ (1) to recycle glass bottles. My brother, who ___ (2) enjoy it at first, now goes with me. He says it's fun to do something that helps the planet. We also collect paper from our neighbours ___ (3) cannot drive. Yesterday, we ___ (4) three big bags of paper and four boxes of glass.

1. a) like b) liked c) likes
2. a) doesn't b) didn't c) won't
3. a) who b) which c) where
4. a) collect b) collected c) collecting

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Part 6: MAZE – Choose the best answer (a, b, or c) for each gap.

Every summer, our town organises an event to clean up the local river. It is an activity that many people look forward to, especially those who ___ (1) in the area for many years. The river, which ___ (2) full of rubbish, now looks clean and beautiful. Volunteers, who include students and families, ___ (3) bags, gloves, and boots. They pick up waste and sort it into recycling. One of the organisers, ___ (4) name is Sarah, started this event five years ago.

This year, more than 300 people ___ (5) in the clean-up. The rubbish was weighed and then ___ (6) by the city's recycling service. Many people say they will return next year. If we ___ (7) the river clean, animals will continue to live there. Events like this help us remember that the environment is something ___ (8) we must protect together.

1.
a) live
b) lived
c) have lived

2.
a) has
b) had
c) have

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3.

a) receive

b) receives

c) receiving

4.

a) whose

b) who

c) that

5.

a) participate

b) participated

c) participating

6.

a) was collected

b) collected

c) is collected

7.

a) keep

b) kept

c) will keep

8.

a) that

b) who

c) where

Part 7: Reading

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"A Day at the Community Center"

Last Saturday, the community center hosted a fun and educational event. Families were invited to join workshops, games, and environmental activities. The day started with a cultural dance performance, followed by a storytelling session where local elders shared memories from their childhood.

In the afternoon, children attended a "Young Writers" workshop, where they learned how to write short stories using photos from the past. There was also a science lab for teenagers to explore sustainable energy. One of the most popular events was the smoothie bike—a bicycle that powered a blender to make healthy drinks!

Outside the building, volunteers planted flowers and herbs in the community garden. Meanwhile, the environmental club painted

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signs to remind people not to litter. Later in the day, families joined a recycling race, learning how to separate waste.

The event ended with a photo exhibition showing old pictures of the neighborhood. Many people said the day made them feel proud of their local history and excited about protecting the environment.

Questions:

1. What kind of event took place at the community center?
   a) A dance competition
   b) A gardening class
   c) A community festival
2. What did the children learn in the writing workshop?
   a) How to write poems
   b) How to write stories from old photos
   c) How to make a newspaper

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3.What was the smoothie bike used for?

a) Exercise

b) Making smoothies

c) Fixing the garden

4.What was the purpose of the painted signs?

a) Welcome guests

b) Teach history

c) Remind people not to litter

5.What is the best summary of the event?

a) It was a sports competition for teens

b) Weekend events can be educational and fun

c) People only came to see the photos

Part 8: Reading

"My Grandfather’s Camera"

When I was young, I loved visiting my grandfather. He had a camera that looked

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very old. It was not digital like the ones we use today. It had a metal body and used rolls of film that had to be developed in a special room. He would take photos of nature: trees, birds, rivers.

He taught me how to hold the camera steady and look carefully before taking a photo. He said that each photo was important because film was expensive. We only had 36 photos on one roll, so we didn't waste a single picture.

Now, I use my phone to take hundreds of pictures. I can delete the ones I don't like. But something feels different. Taking pictures with my phone doesn't feel as special. I still keep the photos my grandfather took in an album. They remind me that photos are not just pictures—they are memories.

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Questions:

1. What kind of camera did the grandfather use?
   a) A phone camera
   b) A film camera
   c) A digital camera
2. Why were the photos important to the grandfather?
   a) He wanted to become famous
   b) Film was limited and expensive
   c) He took pictures for school
3. What does the narrator feel about phone photos?
   a) They are better quality
   b) They are less meaningful
   c) They are easier to print

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Reading Text (for Parts 9–10)

A Volunteer Holiday That Changed My Life

Last summer, I signed up for something different: a volunteer tour to help areas affected by natural disasters. The event was organised by a local aid group that offered people the chance to travel, support communities, and enjoy a bit of adventure too.

We started in a small village where a serious storm had damaged many homes. Although the situation was difficult, the people were warm and welcoming. We helped to rebuild houses, cleaned public areas, and supported children's activities. It wasn't always comfortable—we stayed in basic tents and had to walk long distances—but the experience was fantastic.

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After five days of aid work, we had a celebration with the local community. There was music, dancing, and a small festival with traditional food. It felt great to relax and enjoy the view of the nearby mountains. I even got a chance to dive in a clear, cold lake—something I'll never forget!

Later, we travelled to another town where a fire had destroyed forests. The local tour guide told us about the climate and how rising temperatures had made the area more at risk. I learned how important fuel management is in preventing disasters.

At the end of the trip, we visited a famous city known for eco-tourism. There were no plastic bottles or cars allowed. Everything was clean and peaceful. It made me think about how tourism can be used to help the environment, not hurt it.

Kamal Araig

This trip changed how I see travel. Now, I want every holiday I take to support people and the planet.

Part 9:

Read the text and choose the correct answer (a, b or c).

1. What was the main purpose of the volunteer tour?
   a) To explore famous cities
   b) To help areas affected by disasters
   c) To teach English to children
2. How did the local people react to the volunteers?
   a) They were unfriendly at first
   b) They asked them to leave
   c) They were kind and welcoming

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3.What kind of accommodation did the volunteers have?

a) Hotels

b) Local homes

c) Basic tents

4.What kind of event happened after five days of work?

a) A wedding

b) A celebration with music and food

c) A travel tour through the mountains

5.What activity did the narrator enjoy near the lake?

a) Sunbathing

b) Fishing

c) Diving

6.What did the guide explain about the fire-damaged area?

a) It was caused by tourists

b) The climate made it more dangerous

c) It was an accident caused by cooking

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7.Why was the city at the end of the trip special?

a) It had many shopping malls

b) It used a lot of fuel

c) It promoted eco-tourism

8.What did the narrator decide after the trip?

a) To never travel again

b) To only travel for fun

c) To make future trips more meaningful

Part 10:

Read the text and choose the correct answer (a, b or c).

9.What is the best main idea of the text?

a) Helping others can make travel more rewarding

b) Travelling is always relaxing and easy

c) Natural disasters only happen in big cities

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10. What lesson did the narrator learn about tourism?

a) Tourism always harms the planet

b) It can be used to protect the environment

c) It's better to avoid all types of tourism

11. What shows the narrator enjoyed the trip overall?

a) They talked about how tired they were

b) They said they never want to do it again

c) They said it changed their view on travel

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Model Answers

Part 1: Writing Task – Opinion (5 marks)

Opinion: The best free-time activity I enjoyed when I was younger was playing outdoors with friends. It allowed me to explore nature and develop lifelong friendships.

Part 2: Writing Task – Plan (5 marks)

Plan:

- Introduction: Introduce the activity (e.g., gardening).
- Main Idea 1: Benefits of the activity for the environment.
- Supporting Detail 1: How it reduces waste and promotes green spaces.
- Main Idea 2: Reasons why young people should try it.
- Supporting Detail 2: Educational value and fostering a sense of responsibility.

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Part 3: Writing Task – Extended Response (25 marks)

Essay:

In the past, people spent their free time engaging in traditional hobbies like gardening and woodworking, which connected them to nature and their communities. Nowadays, technology-driven activities such as gaming and social media dominate leisure time, offering instant gratification but often isolating individuals. While modern activities cater to convenience, preserving traditional hobbies is crucial for cultural heritage and community bonds. They teach valuable skills and foster intergenerational connections, contributing to mental well-being and sustainable living.

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Part 4: Inference and Justification (5 marks)

1. The author's grandfather was disappointed because many trees in the park were cut down to build a parking lot, which contradicted his belief that trees are essential gifts for future generations.
2. The author continues their family's environmental tradition by joining a group that plants trees around the city, contributing over 500 trees to date. This action reflects a commitment to preserving green spaces and educating future generations about environmental stewardship.

Part 5: Reading Section - MAZE

1. c) likes
2. b) didn't
3. a) who

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4.b) collected

Part 6: Reading Section – MAZE

✓ Model Answers

1. c) **have lived**
2. b) **had**
3. a) **receive**
4. a) **whose**
5. b) **participated**
6. b) **collected**
7. a) **keep**
8. a) **that**

1.Part 7: Reading Section

1.c) A community festival

2.b) How to write stories from old photos

3.b) Making smoothies

4.c) Remind people not to litter

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5.b) Weekend events can be educational and fun

Part 8: Reading Section

1.b) A film camera

2.b) Film was limited and expensive

3.b) They are less meaningful

Model Answers

Part 9:

1.b) To help areas affected by disasters

2.c) They were kind and welcoming

3.c) Basic tents

4.b) A celebration with music and food

5.c) Diving

6.b) The climate made it more dangerous

7.c) It promoted eco-tourism

8.c) To make future trips more meaningful

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Part 10:

9. a) Helping others can make travel more rewarding

10. b) It can be used to protect the environment

11. c) They said it changed their view on travel

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Writing Test 1: Natural Disasters

"We cannot control nature, but we can prepare for it."

Part 1: Opinion Question

What is your opinion about the statement "We cannot control nature, but we can prepare for it"? Write at least two sentences expressing your viewpoint.

Part 2: Plan

Write a plan for an essay on the topic "We cannot control nature, but we can prepare for it."
Write about:

- The unpredictability of natural disasters

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- The importance of preparation and education
- How governments and individuals can reduce risks

Part 3: Essay

Write an essay on the topic "We cannot control nature, but we can prepare for it." Include:

- How natural disasters affect people and communities
- The value of emergency plans and early warning systems
- Ways to stay safe and reduce damage

(Write at least 200 words in paragraphs.)

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Part 4: Inference and Justification

Reading Text:

Earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and wildfires are natural disasters that strike with little warning. Although we cannot stop them, we can reduce their impact. Early warning systems, strong building codes, and evacuation plans save lives. Public education also helps people respond quickly and effectively.

For example, Japan has frequent earthquakes but experiences fewer casualties because of its strict building rules and regular drills. In contrast, countries without preparation suffer greater damage. Disaster preparation is not only the job of governments. Families should also have emergency kits, know safe places, and understand what to do in different situations.

Natural disasters remind us that human power has limits. However, preparation and smart planning can turn a dangerous event into a manageable one.

Inference Question:

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Does the author believe that preparation can reduce the effects of natural disasters?

Justification Question:

Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use evidence from the text.

Writing Test 2: Travel

Exam Prompt: "Travel opens the mind and heart."

Part 1: Opinion Question

Do you agree or disagree with the idea that "Travel opens the mind and heart"? Write at least two sentences expressing your viewpoint.

Part 2: Plan

Write a plan for an essay on the topic "Travel opens the mind and heart."
Write about:

- Learning from other cultures

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- Discovering new perspectives and ideas
- Personal growth and global understanding

Part 3: Essay

Write an essay on the topic "Travel opens the mind and heart." Include:

- How travel increases cultural awareness
- The benefits of meeting different people and seeing new places
- How travel changes our attitudes and helps us grow

(Write at least 200 words in paragraphs.)

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Part 4: Inference and Justification

Reading Text:

Travel is not just about visiting places; it is about discovering new ways of thinking. When people travel, they are exposed to different languages, traditions, and lifestyles. This experience helps them understand others better and become more open-minded. Travelers often return with new ideas, greater tolerance, and a deeper appreciation for diversity.

For example, someone who travels to rural Africa may see the value of community, while a trip to Japan may teach the importance of respect and discipline. These lessons are not found in books or online—they are lived through real experiences.

Moreover, travel can break stereotypes. It challenges what people think they know and replaces fear with understanding. In a world with so much conflict, travel builds bridges between cultures.

Inference Question:

Kamal Al-atig

Does the author believe that travel leads to personal and cultural growth?

Justification Question:

Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use evidence from the text.

Writing Test 3: Free Time

Exam Prompt: "How we spend our free time shows who we really are."

Part 1: Opinion Question

What is your opinion about the statement "How we spend our free time shows who we really are"? Write at least two sentences expressing your viewpoint.

Part 2: Plan

Write a plan for an essay on the topic "How we spend our free time shows who we really are."
Write about:

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- The activities people choose when they are free
- How hobbies reflect personality and values
- How free time affects personal well-being

Part 3: Essay

Write an essay on the topic "How we spend our free time shows who we really are." Include:

- Why free time activities are important
- Examples of how hobbies reveal character
- The role of free time in a balanced life

(Write at least 120 words in paragraphs.)

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Part 4: Inference and Justification

Reading Text:

Free time is when people are not working or studying. It is their choice how to use it, and this choice often reflects their true interests. Some people use free time to learn new skills, such as playing an instrument or studying a language. Others spend time with family, volunteer in their community, or simply relax with a book or movie.

These choices show what people value. A person who spends free time helping others may value kindness, while someone who paints or writes may be creative and reflective. Free time activities also affect well-being. Doing what we enjoy helps us feel satisfied and reduces stress.

Unlike work or school, which have rules and goals, free time is about personal freedom. That is why it can reveal a lot about someone's character.

Inference Question:

Does the author believe that how we use our free time reflects our values and personality?

Justification Question:

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Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use evidence from the text.

Writing Test 1: Natural Disasters

Part 1: Opinion Question – Model Answer

I agree with the statement that "We cannot control nature, but we can prepare for it." Natural disasters are unpredictable, but with good planning and awareness, we can reduce the damage and save lives.

Part 2: Plan – Model Answer

- Intro: Natural disasters are powerful, but preparation can protect people.
- Body 1: Natural disasters are often sudden and dangerous.
- Body 2: Preparation includes warning systems, education, and emergency supplies.

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- Body 3: Governments can create laws, and families can make safety plans.
- Conclusion: Preparation is key to surviving nature's power.

Part 3: Essay – Model Answer

Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes, are uncontrollable events that can cause great destruction. Although we cannot stop nature, we can reduce its impact by preparing wisely.

These disasters often happen suddenly and can destroy homes, injure people, or even cause death. This is why preparation is so important. Governments can install early warning systems to alert people before disasters occur. Building codes should be enforced so that homes and offices are strong enough to survive earthquakes or storms.

In addition, families must have emergency kits with food, water, and first aid supplies. Schools and communities should run drills to teach people how to react. Education saves lives. Japan is a great

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example of a country that takes preparation seriously, and as a result, fewer people are harmed during earthquakes.

In conclusion, we may not be able to stop natural disasters, but we can be ready. Through planning and education, we can reduce damage and protect lives.

Writing Test 2: Travel

Part 1: Opinion Question – Model Answer

I agree with the idea that "Travel opens the mind and heart." When we travel, we meet new people and learn about different cultures, which helps us understand and respect others.

Part 2: Plan – Model Answer

- Intro: Travel helps people grow and become more open.

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- Body 1: Travelers learn about other cultures and traditions.
- Body 2: Seeing the world gives us new ideas and perspectives.
- Body 3: Travel teaches tolerance and breaks stereotypes.
- Conclusion: Travel makes people wiser and more understanding.

Part 3: Essay – Model Answer

Travel is one of the most powerful ways to learn and grow. It opens the mind by allowing people to experience new cultures, languages, and lifestyles. It also opens the heart by helping us understand and respect differences.

When we travel, we see the world from new angles. A visit to another country shows us how people live, eat, and solve problems differently. This experience teaches us to be more open-

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minded and accepting. For example, visiting a traditional village can show the importance of community, while traveling to a busy city can highlight innovation and progress.

Travel also challenges stereotypes. What we thought we knew about other cultures often changes after we visit and speak to locals. We learn that people are more similar than different. These experiences help reduce fear and build global friendships.

In conclusion, travel helps us become better people. It teaches us about the world and ourselves. Through

Kamal Al-din

Part 4: Inference & Justification – Model Answers

Inference Answer:
Yes, the author believes that preparation can reduce the effects of natural disasters.

Justification Answer:
The text clearly states that preparation, such as early warning systems and building rules, saves lives. The example of Japan shows that fewer people die when a country is well-prepared. The author also writes that "preparation and smart planning can turn a dangerous event into a manageable one," which supports this idea.

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Tenses الأزمنة

تقوية للجميع

Present Tenses

Tense الزمن	Usage الاستخدام	Structure (Form) التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الادلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
Present Simple المضارع البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1076 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1077	General truths, habits, routines	Subject + Base verb (+s/es for 3rd person)	always, usually, often, sometimes, every day/week, never, rarely, generally	She writes daily.

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Tenseالزمن	Usageالاستخدام	Structure (Form) التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الادلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
Present Continuous المضارع المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1117 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1118	Ongoing actions, temporary situations, future plans	Subject + am/is/are + Verb(-ing)	now, at the moment, currently, these days, today, right now, this week	She is writing now.
Present Perfect المضارع التام https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1090 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1091	Actions that happened at an unspecified time, relevance to now	Subject + has/have + Past participle	just, already, yet, ever, never, so far, recently, lately, since, for	She has written a letter.
Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1124 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1125	Actions started in the past and still ongoing	Subject + has/have been + Verb(-ing)	for two hours, since 2010, all day, recently, lately, how long?	She has been writing for two hours.

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Past Tenses

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
Past Simple الماضي البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1080 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1081	Completed actions at a specific time in the past	Subject + Verb (Past form)	yesterday, last week, a month ago, in 2010, when, at that time	She wrote yesterday.
Past Continuous الماضي المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1119	Ongoing actions in the past, often	Subject + was/were + Verb(-ing)	while, as, at that moment, all day, all night, from 2 PM to 4 PM	She was writing when I called.

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Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1120	interrupted			
Past Perfect الماضي التام https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1093 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1094	Action completed before another past action	Subject + had + Past participle	before, after, by the time, already, just	She had written before I arrived.
Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1127 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131	Ongoing action in the past before another action or time	Subject + had been + Verb(-ing)	for hours, since 2005, all day, before, by the time	She had been writing for hours before the event.

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Future Tenses

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
Future Simple المستقبل البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1087 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1088	Decisions made at the moment, promises, predictions	Subject + will + Base verb	tomorrow, next week, soon, in a year, later, in 2025, someday	She will write tomorrow.
Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1122	Ongoing actions at a specific	Subject + will be + Verb(-ing)	at this time tomorrow, at 5 PM, all day, all night, next week	She will be writing at 6 PM.

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Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1123	time in the future			
Future Perfect المستقبل التام https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1096 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1097	Actions completed before a specific future time	Subject + will have + Past participle	by 8 PM, before next week, by the time, already	She will have written by 8 PM.
Future Perfect Continuous المستقبل التام المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1130 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131	Ongoing actions continuing up to a future time	Subject + will have been + Verb(-ing)	for two hours, since 6 AM, by the evening, all day	She will have been writing for hours by the evening.

Tense	Subject	Verb "to be"	Verb "to do"	Verb "to have"	Ordinary Verbs	Negative	Question	Time Expressions/Indicators	Spelling Rules
Simple Present	All Subjects	am/is/are	do/does	have/has	base form (work) / -s/-es (works)	do/does + not + base form (don't work/doesn't work)	Do/Does + subject + base form? (Do you work? Does he work?)	always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day/week/month, on Mondays, in general	- Add -s to most verbs (work-works) - Add -es to verbs ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o (go-goes,

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									watch-watches) - If verb ends in consonant + -y, change -y to -i and add -es (study-studies)
Present Continuous	All Subjects	am/is/are	N/A	N/A	am/is/are + verb + -ing (am working/is working/are working)	am/is/are + not + verb + -ing (am not working/isn't working/aren't working)	Am/Is/Are + subject + verb + -ing? (Am I working? Is he working? Are they working?)	now, at the moment, currently, these days	- Add -ing to most verbs (work-working) - If verb ends in -e, drop the -e and add -ing (come-coming) - If verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and add -ing (swim-swimming) - If verb ends in -

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									ie, change -ie to -y and add -ing (lie-lying)
Present Perfect	All Subjects	N/A	N/A	have/has	have/has + past participle (have worked/has worked)	have/has + not + past participle (haven't worked/hasn't worked)	Have/Has + subject + past participle? (Have you worked? Has he worked?)	since, for, just, already, yet, ever, never, so far, up to now	- Past participle of regular verbs is the same as the simple past (-ed ending) - Irregular verbs have unique past participles (go-gone, see-seen)
Present Perfect Continuous	All Subjects	have/has been	N/A	N/A	have/has been + verb + -ing (have been working/ has been working)	have/has not been + verb + -ing (haven't been working/hasn't been working)	Have/Has + subject + been + verb + -ing? (Have you been working? Has he been working?)	for, since, lately, recently	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.

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Simple Past	All Subjects	was/were	did	had	past simple form (worked/went)	did + not + base form (didn't work/didn't go)	Did + subject + base form? (Did you work? Did he go?)	yesterday, last week/month/year, ago, in 2010, when I was a child	- Add -ed to regular verbs (work-worked) - Irregular verbs have unique forms (go-went, see-saw) - If verb ends in -e, add -d (like-liked) - If verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and add -ed (stop-stopped) - If verb ends in consonant + -y, change -y to -i and add -ed

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									(study-studied)
Past Continuous	All Subjects	was/were	N/A	N/A	was/were + verb + -ing (was working/ were working)	was/were + not + verb + -ing (wasn't working/weren't working)	Was/Were + subject + verb + -ing? (Was I working? Were they working?)	while, when, as (describing actions in progress in the past)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.
Past Perfect	All Subjects	had been	N/A	had	had + past participle (had worked)	had + not + past participle (hadn't worked)	Had + subject + past participle? (Had you worked?)	before, after, by the time, when (showing which action happened first in the past)	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.
Past Perfect Continuous	All Subjects	had been	N/A	N/A	had been + verb + -ing (had been working)	had not been + verb + -ing (hadn't been working)	Had + subject + been + verb + -ing? (Had you been working?)	before, since (emphasizing duration before a past point)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.
Simple Future	All Subjects	will be	will do	will have	will + base form (will work)	will + not + base form (will not/won't work)	Will + subject + base form? (Will you work?)	tomorrow, next week/month/year, in the future, soon	No specific spelling rules for the verb itself; "will" is the

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									auxiliary.
Future Continuous	All Subjects	will be	N/A	N/A	will be + verb + -ing (will be working)	will not be + verb + -ing (won't be working)	Will + subject + be + verb + -ing? (Will you be working?)	at this time tomorrow, next week at this time, in the middle of	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.
Future Perfect	All Subjects	will have been	N/A	will have	will have + past participle (will have worked)	will not have + past participle (won't have worked)	Will + subject + have + past participle? (Will you have worked?)	by then, by next week/month/year, by the time...	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.
Future Perfect Continuous	All Subjects	will have been	N/A	N/A	will have been + verb + -ing (will have been working)	will not have been + verb + -ing (won't have been working)	Will + subject + have been + verb + -ing? (Will you have been working?)	by (a certain time in the future) for (a duration)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.

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Examplesامثلةُ

Present Tenses

1. She _____ to school every day.
   a) goes
   b) is going
   c) has gone
   d) go

2. I _____ my homework right now.
   a) do
   b) am doing
   c) have done
   d) will do

3. They _____ here for ten years.
   a) live
   b) are living
   c) have lived
   d) were living

4. He _____ for three hours; he needs a break.
   a) studies
   b) has been studying
   c) is studying
   d) was studying

5. The sun always _____ in the east.
   a) rise
   b) is rising
   c) rises
   d) has risen

Past Tenses

6. I _____ to the mall yesterday.
   a) went
   b) was going
   c) have gone
   d) go

7. While we _____ dinner, the phone rang.
   a) ate
   b) were eating
   c) had eaten
   d) have been eating

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8. They _____ the project before the deadline.
   a) finish
   b) were finishing
   c) had finished
   d) have finished

9. She _____ for two hours before the guests arrived.
   a) cooks
   b) had been cooking
   c) was cooking
   d) is cooking

10. I _____ asleep when the noise woke me up.
    a) am
    b) was
    c) have been
    d) had been

Future Tenses

11. We _____ a party tomorrow evening.
    a) are having
    b) have
    c) will be having
    d) had

12. She _____ her homework by the time you arrive.
    a) finishes
    b) will finish
    c) will have finished
    d) has finished

13. This time next week, I _____ on a beach.
    a) will lie
    b) will be lying
    c) lie
    d) am lying

14. He _____ here for two years by the end of this year.
    a) will live
    b) will have lived
    c) lives
    d) is living

15. I _____ to the meeting at 3 PM tomorrow.
    a) will go
    b) will be going

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c) went
d) am going

Mixed Tenses

16. She _____ tennis every weekend.
    a) plays
    b) is playing
    c) has played
    d) was playing

17. They _____ a movie when I called them.
    a) watch
    b) are watching
    c) were watching
    d) watched

18. By next week, he _____ his first novel.
    a) will write
    b) will have written
    c) writes
    d) has written

19. I _____ to the park yesterday; it was lovely.
    a) go
    b) went
    c) have gone
    d) had gone

20. At 8 PM tonight, I _____ dinner with my family.
    a) will eat
    b) am eating
    c) will be eating
    d) have eaten

21. He _____ his keys somewhere; he can't find them.
    a) loses
    b) lost
    c) has lost
    d) is losing

22. By the time the guests arrive, we _____ all the decorations.
    a) will finish
    b) will have finished
    c) finished
    d) are finishing

23. She _____ the guitar for five years.
    a) plays
    b) has been playing
    c) played
    d) will play

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24. They _____ to Italy next month.
    a) go
    b) are going
    c) have gone
    d) went

25. I _____ breakfast when the alarm rang.
    a) have
    b) had
    c) was having
    d) have been having

Challenging Sentences

26. By next year, they _____ in their new house for a decade.
    a) will live
    b) will have lived
    c) have lived
    d) lived

27. She _____ late to work every day.
    a) arrives
    b) is arriving
    c) has arrived
    d) will arrive

28. We _____ for hours when the rain started.
    a) walk
    b) were walking
    c) had been walking
    d) have walked

29. He _____ his car when I saw him.
    a) washes
    b) washed
    c) was washing
    d) has washed

30. I _____ my favorite movie last night.
    a) watch
    b) watched
    c) was watching
    d) have watched

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Model Answers

Present Tenses

1. a) goes
2. b) am doing
3. c) have lived
4. b) has been studying
5. c) rises

Past Tenses

6. a) went
7. b) were eating
8. c) had finished
9. b) had been cooking
10. b) was

Future Tenses

11. c) will be having
12. c) will have finished
13. b) will be lying
14. b) will have lived
15. b) will be going

Mixed Tenses

16. a) plays
17. c) were watching
18. b) will have written
19. b) went

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20. c) will be eating
21. c) has lost
22. b) will have finished
23. b) has been playing
24. b) are going
25. c) was having

Challenging Sentences

26. b) will have lived
27. a) arrives
28. c) had been walking
29. c) was washing
30. b) watched

Mixed Sentences

1. I _____ dinner when my friend arrived.
   a) was having
   b) have
   c) had been having
   d) have had
2. By this time next year, she _____ in Canada for five years.
   a) has been living
   b) will have lived
   c) will be living
   d) lived
3. They _____ football when it started raining.
   a) play
   b) were playing
   c) had played
   d) are playing
4. She _____ her homework already.
   a) is finishing
   b) finished
   c) has finished
   d) was finishing
5. I _____ to the cinema every weekend.
   a) go

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b) am going
c) have gone
d) will have gone

6. He _____ for two hours before he stopped to rest.
   a) is working
   b) had been working
   c) worked
   d) has worked

7. By the time we arrived, they _____ dinner.
   a) finished
   b) were finishing
   c) had finished
   d) have finished

8. At 10 AM tomorrow, I _____ in the office.
   a) am working
   b) will have worked
   c) will be working
   d) worked

9. She _____ the guitar every evening.
   a) plays
   b) is playing
   c) played
   d) has played

10. They _____ a trip to Europe next summer.
    a) are planning
    b) plan
    c) have planned
    d) were planning

11. He _____ his car yesterday.
    a) washed
    b) was washing
    c) has washed
    d) washes

12. By the end of the day, we _____ everything on the list.
    a) will complete
    b) complete
    c) will have completed
    d) have completed

13. She _____ when her phone rang.
    a) was sleeping
    b) slept
    c) has slept
    d) is sleeping

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14. I _____ for the train for 30 minutes now.
    a) wait
    b) have waited
    c) have been waiting
    d) was waiting

15. They _____ this movie three times already.
    a) watch
    b) have watched
    c) watched
    d) are watching

16. By next month, I _____ my final project.
    a) will finish
    b) finish
    c) will have finished
    d) am finishing

17. He _____ lunch at this time every day.
    a) eats
    b) is eating
    c) has eaten
    d) will eat

18. We _____ in the park when the storm began.
    a) walk
    b) were walking
    c) walked
    d) are walking

19. She _____ a book all afternoon yesterday.
    a) was reading
    b) has read
    c) reads
    d) is reading

20. By 9 PM, I _____ my homework.
    a) will be doing
    b) will have done
    c) have done
    d) am doing

21. He _____ for his exam at the moment.
    a) studies
    b) is studying
    c) studied
    d) will study

22. They _____ dinner by the time you arrive.
    a) have cooked
    b) are cooking

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c) will have cooked
d) cooked

23. I _____ on my project all morning.
a) have been working
b) work
c) am working
d) was working

24. She _____ in the kitchen right now.
a) cooks
b) is cooking
c) has cooked
d) was cooking

25. They _____ in this neighborhood for many years.
a) live
b) lived
c) have lived
d) will live

26. He _____ the assignment before the deadline.
a) submits
b) submitted
c) had submitted
d) was submitting

27. I _____ on the report when you called.
a) work
b) was working
c) worked
d) have worked

28. By next year, she _____ her master's degree.
a) completes
b) has completed
c) will have completed
d) will complete

29. He _____ to the meeting at 9 AM tomorrow.
a) goes
b) is going
c) will be going
d) has gone

30. We _____ a new project soon.
a) start
b) are starting
c) have started
d) will start

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31. She _____ when I last saw her.
    a) was crying
    b) cries
    c) is crying
    d) cried

32. They _____ the documents by noon tomorrow.
    a) will submit
    b) submit
    c) have submitted
    d) will be submitting

33. By the time the movie ends, we _____ popcorn.
    a) will have eaten
    b) eat
    c) are eating
    d) have eaten

34. He _____ for a walk every morning.
    a) goes
    b) is going
    c) has gone
    d) went

35. She _____ tea when the doorbell rang.
    a) makes
    b) was making
    c) made
    d) has made

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Model Answers

1. a) was having
2. b) will have lived
3. b) were playing
4. c) has finished
5. a) go
6. b) had been working
7. c) had finished
8. c) will be working
9. a) plays
10. a) are planning
11. a) washed

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12. c) will have completed
13. a) was sleeping
14. c) have been waiting
15. b) have watched
16. c) will have finished
17. a) eats
18. b) were walking
19. a) was reading
20. b) will have done
21. b) is studying
22. c) will have cooked
23. a) have been working
24. b) is cooking
25. c) have lived
26. c) had submitted
27. b) was working
28. c) will have completed
29. c) will be going
30. b) are starting
31. a) was crying
32. a) will submit
33. a) will have eaten
34. a) goes
35. b) was making

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Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
arise	arose	arisen	نشأ
awake	awoke	awoken	استيقظ
be	was/were	been	كان/كنت
bear	bore	borne	تحمل
beat	beat	beaten	ضرب
become	became	become	أصبح
begin	began	begun	بدأ
bend	bent	bent	انحنى
bet	bet	bet	راهن
bid	bid	bid	عرض
bind	bound	bound	ربط
bite	bit	bitten	عض
bleed	bled	bled	نزف
blow	blew	blown	نفخ
break	broke	broken	كسر
bring	brought	brought	جلب
build	built	built	بنى
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	احترق
buy	bought	bought	اشترى
catch	caught	caught	أمسك
choose	chose	chosen	اختار
come	came	come	جاء
cost	cost	cost	كلف
creep	crept	crept	تسلل

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
cut	cut	cut	قطع
deal	dealt	dealt	تعامل
dig	dug	dug	حفر
do	did	done	فعل
draw	drew	drawn	رسم
drink	drank	drunk	شرب
drive	drove	driven	قاد
eat	ate	eaten	أكل
fall	fell	fallen	سقط
feed	fed	fed	أطعم
feel	felt	felt	شعر
fight	fought	fought	قتال
find	found	found	وجد
fit	fit	fit	تناسب
flee	fled	fled	هرب
fling	flung	flung	رمى
fly	flew	flown	طار
forbid	forbade	forbidden	حظر
forget	forgot	forgotten	نسي
forgive	forgave	forgiven	غفر
freeze	froze	frozen	جمد
get	got	gotten/got	حصل
give	gave	given	أعطى
go	went	gone	ذهب

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
grow	grew	grown	نما
hang	hung	hung	علق
have	had	had	كان/لديه
hear	heard	heard	سمع
hide	hid	hidden	اخفى
hit	hit	hit	ضرب
hold	held	held	امسك
hurt	hurt	hurt	جرح
keep	kept	kept	احتفظ
kneel	knelt/kneeled	knelt/kneeled	ركع
knit	knitted/knit	knitted/knit	حاك
know	knew	known	عرف
lay	laid	laid	وضع
lead	led	led	قاد
lean	leaned/leant	leaned/leant	مال/انحنى
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	قفز
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	تعلم
leave	left	left	ترك
lend	lent	lent	اقرض
let	let	let	سمح
lie	lay	lain	استلقى
light	lit	lit	أضاء
lose	lost	lost	فقد
make	made	made	صنع

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
mean	meant	meant	يعني
meet	met	met	قابل
melt	melted	melted	ذاب
pay	paid	paid	دفع
put	put	put	وضع
quit	quit	quit	ترك
read	read (pronounced /rɛd/)	read (pronounced /rɛd/)	قرأ
ride	rode	ridden	ركب
ring	rang	rung	رنّ
rise	rose	risen	ارتفع
run	ran	run	ركض
say	said	said	قال
see	saw	seen	رأى
sell	sold	sold	باع
send	sent	sent	أرسل
set	set	set	وضع
sew	sewed	sewn	خيط
shake	shook	shaken	هز
shine	shone	shone	لمع
shoot	shot	shot	رمى
show	showed	shown	عرض
shrink	shrank	shrunk	تقلص

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
shut	shut	shut	أغلق
sing	sang	sung	غنى
sink	sank	sunk	غرق
sit	sat	sat	جلس
sleep	slept	slept	نام
slide	slid	slid	انزلق
slink	slinked	slunk	زحف
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	شمّ
speak	spoke	spoken	تحدث
spend	spent	spent	أنفق
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	سكب
spin	spun	spun	دار
split	split	split	قسم
spread	spread	spread	نشر
spring	sprang	sprung	قفز
stand	stood	stood	وقف
steal	stole	stolen	سرق
stick	stuck	stuck	علق
sting	stung	stung	لسع
stink	stank	stunk	نتن
strike	struck	struck	ضرب
swear	swore	sworn	حلف
sweep	swept	swept	كنس
swim	swam	swum	سبح

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
take	took	taken	أخذ
teach	taught	taught	علم
tear	tore	torn	مزق
tell	told	told	أخبر
think	thought	thought	فكر
throw	threw	thrown	رمى
understand	understood	understood	فهم
wake	woke	woken	استيقظ
wear	wore	worn	ارتدى
weep	wept	wept	بكى
win	won	won	فاز
wind	wound	wound	لفّ
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	سحب
write	wrote	written	كتب

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Key Points to Remember:

- **Subject-verb agreement:** In the simple present, the verb changes form (usually by adding -s or -es) when the subject is he, she, or it.
- **Irregular verbs:** These verbs have unique past simple and past participle forms that must be memorized (e.g., go-went-gone, see-saw-seen).
- **Contractions:** In informal contexts, negative forms are often contracted (e.g., don't, doesn't, didn't, isn't, aren't, haven't, hasn't).

- **"To be" as a main verb:** "To be" can also function as a main verb, not just an auxiliary verb (e.g., "I am happy," "She was tired").
- **Progressive tenses and stative verbs:** Stative verbs (verbs that describe states, not actions, such as "know," "believe," "like") are generally not used in progressive tenses.

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